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Piano Rented.
Piano Exchanged.
Pianos Packed, Boxed, &c.
Pianos Moved, Hoisted, &c.
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Pianos Bought, Sold, Rented, &c.
Pianos Exchanged, Pack

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1868.

The Commercial is the largest daily paper in the State, and goes daily one fourth more readers than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the extensive placard on the market reports of the Commercial, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of the character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly quote them with credit. There will be the latest news, hourly, up from Europe, the Telegraph, or leading correspondents of any kind that is not a subscriber to the Commercial, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable ones of the Pittsburgh markets.

National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENNA.,

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENNA.,

JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

CONGRESS—THIRD DISTRICT,

JOHN M. VEALEY.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,

AT LARGE.

G. Warner Carter, of Philadelphia.
Thos. M. Fenwick, of Philadelphia.

District.	District.
1. W. H. Barnes,	13. Samuel Shaw,
2. Henry D. Dalton,	14. R. W. Wagenseller,
3. Richard Wood,	15. Chas. H. Butler,
4. G. W. Hill,	16. George W. Elder,
5. Wm. Penn M'Neill,	17. John Scarlett,
6. J. H. Bringhurst,	18. S. G. Olmsted,
7. Frank C. Beaver,	19. James Gill,
8. Isaac Eckert,	20. R. C. Johnson,
9. Jacob Zeigler,	21. Wm. Elliott,
10. David M. Reed,	22. Wm. Ross,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Rockhill,	24. J. S. Rutan.

COUNTY TICKET.

SENATOR—JAMES L. GRAHAM.

ASSEMBLY—GEORGE WILSON, MILES S. HUMPHREYS, VINCENT WILLIS, JAMES TAYLOR, SAMUEL KIRK, GEORGE F. BORGAS.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—ALFRED L. PENSON.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY—L. B. PLACE.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER—HENRY LAWRENCE.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER—JONATHAN NEELEY.

DIRECTOR OF POOR—L. L. WORLEY.

DIRECTOR OF POOR—J. G. MCKELVY.

The demand of the Republican press—reflecting the general wish—is that Congress do not recess until it has brought back the reconstructed States and made no attempt at least to break up the whisky ring. His gone is something more than the financial and taxation problem, all the better. We are glad to see Gen. Schenck persist in his endeavors to have his revenue bill considered and acted on, and we hope adjournment will not be thought of until the reconstructed Statesare in their places. If these things be not done Congress might just as well have adjourned months ago. No Democrat wants to go out of Congress, and the Democrats are gorging they will adjourn and leave undone those things which they should have done, so that they may take advantage of the circumstance in the Presidential canvass.

THE New York *Sun* seems to have its hands full in bringing out Presidential candidates for the Democratic party. It has trotted out, we think, something like a dozen, and trotted them back again. The latest is Judge Nanson, and, we must say, he is the best of them all. There is neither sense nor probability in the Canton idea, but of the Judge Nanson suggestion this cannot be said. That gentleman—a lifelong Democrat—has some of the qualities of the statesman about him, and has a confirmed reputation for honesty. Of the old fogy sort, rather, he would not suit the young blood of their party; and the *Sun* in bringing him forward, but repeats the hoax which has turned in its advocacy of Canon and some of the others it has had the honor to espouse to fame. To be serious about it, however, the Democrats would go a long way further and fare a great deal worse than in taking Judge Nanson. While he would not stand the ghost of a chance of being elected, his nomination would be respectable.

A THOUSAND crows close the air; after war, peace. If there is anything efficacious in the world, it is a code of honor that withdraws offensive expressions, unless the withdrawal is as publicly made as the avowal. The country was startled at the DURKEE and WORTHINGTON quarrel. Enough bile was cleared off to give both gentlemen a clean bill of health. Judging them by hygienic rules, they were both in a bad state of malicious disease; so much so that it was necessary to appoint a sanitary committee to investigate the causes of the stench. That committee was discharged on their own request. Both DURKEE and WORTHINGTON admitted that they had done those things they ought not to have done, and left undone others they should have done; both withdrew the offensive expressions, and thus the matter ends. The committee did not feel at liberty to cause an investigation into DURKEE'S conduct before he entered the House. DURKEE wanted to talk, but the House declined to hear him, which was well for DURKEE, for though speech is said to be silver, silence at times is golden. Thus endeth the DURKEE and WORTHINGTON stench.

THOROUGH ORGANIZATION

The County, State and National tickets are now before the Republican voters of Allegheny county, and the time for active work has come. The first thing which should engage the attention of the County Executive Committee, to be appointed on Saturday next, is thorough organization. This fact should be kept in view in the selection of the men who are to constitute that Committee. It matters little how the appointments are made, what number shall be chosen, or what districts they belong to, if the men are efficient workers. The success of the party is what we all desire. Let no man be chosen on the Committee because there is a desire to compliment him, or to please certain parties in his district. The proper inquiry should be: "Is he competent and willing to work?" In this county, where we have so long had a preponderating majority, we have not paid that attention to party discipline which is so essential in other localities, and our organization has become decidedly loose. On the other hand, our opponents have been adjusting their party machinery for several years past, and now have it in systematic working order. They have some appliances which we cannot use, such as the unlimited issue of fraudulent naturalization papers; but the manner in which they have drilled and disciplined their forces, in every county and school district in the State, is worthy of imitation. Indeed, it becomes an absolute necessity for us to effect a thorough organization, or fight at a serious disadvantage. The preliminary steps have been taken for a complete registry of the voters, in every subdistrict, and it will be the first and most important duty of the incoming Committee to see that this work is fully and faithfully performed. That done, the next step will be the appointment of block or sub-district committees, to make the necessary arrangements for having every voter attend the polls on election day. The plan is simple and inexpensive, and efficient beyond any system yet devised. Under its operations we can always depend upon polling the full party vote, and need never experience such a defeat as that of last fall. We hope, therefore, that the new committee will be constituted with special reference to this work, and that the coming campaign will prove the efficiency of thorough organization.

SURNT CHILDREN DREAD THE FIRE.

Some of the Democratic sheets, not content with the narrow escape that Mr. JOHNSON has had, wish him to be in the position of the cat that the monkey used to get the chestnuts out of the fire. In other words, they desire him, now that he is acquitted, to make a general amnesty proclamation, including JEFF. DAVIS, BRECKENRIDGE, and others, and thus put an end to the turmoil. Mr. JOHNSON has been so deceived by "my policy," and had such a narrow escape of being less than nobody, that he will not easily follow the advice that the sheets alluded to so generously offer. Having tried the "little game" on the consent of SEWARD, and had his fingers burned, it is not likely he will attempt much more in the *coup de main* line. His acquittal was by such a narrow sheve, and his present position for so short a term, that he has learned his lesson "policy" is to have nations alone. The "Tenure of Office Bill," and the determination of Congress to reconstruct the Southern States according to the Constitution, might bring Mr. JOHNSON, if he attempted any interference, once more within the cognizance of a tribunal less lenient and less liable to be tampered with than the one he so lately escaped.

Of all men in the world Mr. JOHNSON has had the most reason to exclaim, "save me from my friends." When the action of impeachment looked as if it would succeed, the Democratic sheets, now advising Mr. JOHNSON to make a general amnesty, did not feel particularly inclined to take any stock in the doubtful President. He was below par. Truly they did not openly cuff him into those regions of hopelessness from which there is no return. They did not consider he was a safe venture, and were inclined to allow him to go into limbo.

"Cursed, unlamented and unsung."

Now that he has been placed in a similar position to a man unpierced, and with all the memory of the fearful torture he endured when it was a matter of doubt whether he should live or die officially, these same journals, that did not exactly desert him, but were very cool, say "try again, Mr. JOHNSON;" and if Mr. JOHNSON is wise, he will respond—"not if I know it."

Suppressing that Mr. JOHNSON listened to the gentle persuasions of those sheets that while now to be thought his friends. That would be taken as a renewal of the quarrel, would open up all the wounds, and bring Mr. JOHNSON once more within the reach of those forces he momentarily escaped. We do not wish to offend the journals that individually persuade Mr. JOHNSON again to open the question, what they should do. The function of the press permits while discussion, but it would be more profitable to Mr. JOHNSON if the same papers counselled gentleness of demeanor, a just admiration of the laws, and conquering himself as one in a high position who had had a narrow escape from disgrace and degradation.

The application is this: What the Democrats are endeavoring to have Mr. JOHNSON do, that is, set loose every incendiary subject in the land, they will themselves do if they get the power. Notwithstanding, but the first legislative step will follow. BRECKENRIDGE, JEFF. THOMPSON & Co., will be restored as shining lights in the Democratic household, and their voices will be once more heard in the high places.

ANOTHER BAD MAN GOES FREE

Once more the name of Governor EVANS comes to attention. If ever one man was guilty of the judicial murder of another, that man is ex-Governor EVANS, for he murdered COMMON, and that in a way to satisfy the whole world of the fact unless those in England favoring the pro-caged slaves. Let us briefly recapitulate the facts. COMMON had evinced sympathy for the negroes in Jamaica. He felt that they were badly treated, and knowing that they were not represented, he sought to do for them what the Republican party wanted to do for the colored people who helped to put down the rebellion. Some of the deluded race and committed barbarities, but not until they had been exasperated. The fight at the Court House took place, the district of Morant Bay was declared under martial law, COMMON, who had been a member of the Legislative Assembly, was in Kingston, and hearing of the thing, went to ascertain particulars. During a visit to the Governor he was arrested, put on board a man of war, and taken into the district in which martial law had been proclaimed. Then he was hustled over to be tried by court martial, the court being partly composed of heartless boys, whose fathers were wealthy enough to buy them commissions and sustain them in the service. The court found COMMON guilty, and sentenced him to be hanged. Within a few hours of the rising of the court, the sentence was carried into execution in a manner cruel and highly reprehensible. Of the doings of that abominable court martial it is not our intention to write, unless other action for the proceedings as inhuman. Whips with wire platted in the thongs were used for flogging, women were humiliated and scourged, vengeance was at large in the latitude given to the blood thirsty Morants, and the time was one of general mourning.

When the news reached England, the Reform party, headed by JOHN BRIGHT, JOHN STUART MILL, THOMAS HUGHES and others, demanded an inquiry. A commission was sent to Jamaica and the evidence taken extended over a lengthened period. Governor EYRE was relieved of his command, and that party in the old world loudest and strongest in defense of the Southern Confederacy, adopted the Governor's treatment of the enslaved people in Jamaica, declared COMMON a traitor and justified the proceedings of the Court Martial. A gentleman high in station in Lincolnshire, offered Governor EYRE a home at his country seat, and he was petted and feasted by the privileged classes.

The spirit of the people could not brook this insult. A fund of £20,000 was raised for the prosecution of Governor EYRE. He was arrested, taken before a bench of Leicestershire magistrates, and after a lengthy hearing of the case, discharged. This might have been expected, for the gentleman who had presided EYRE with a home was a Leicestershire magistrate, and within the circle that had to decide whether there was a case for a jury.

The Reform party, that party so favorably disposed towards this country, pushed the matter further, and by great exertion got a second hearing of the case and the ex-Governor committed for trial. This was the indictment stage. A grand jury had to decide whether there was anything for the petit jury to consider. The result has been the grand jury have returned "no true bill," and EYRE, the legal murderer of COMMON, escapes.

Grand juries in England are drawn from the privileged classes. Generally speaking, magistrates and men of financial status in the various shires compose such assemblies, and these men, in a great majority of cases, are in sympathy with the tory party. The tory government, as in special opposition to the leaders of the radical party, indorsed the conduct of Governor EYRE, and thus the murder of COMMON became one of party consideration. The murderer has escaped; the people have been insulted; but the verdict of the civilized world in the matter of the Jamaica murder is, that Ex-Governor EYRE is morally guilty of the death of COMMON and scores of others; and that in the case of COMMON he allowed malice to sway his nature rather than justice.

THE Washington correspondent of the *Ice Gazette* (N. Y.) *Democrat* writes as follows:

It is to be hoped that General Butler will push the inquiry to the end, and let the world know who the weak sisters are.

Protection Asked For.

In the House of Representatives, on Thursday of last week, Gen. KELLEY presented the following:

The petition of 726 iron workers in eleven rolling mills in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, setting forth that, owing to foreign competition, their industry is greatly depressed, and many of the trade are out of employment, and praying for additional protective duties.

Also, the petition of John Winton and 68 others, glass-blowers in Birmingham, Pennsylvania, setting forth that, owing to foreign competition, their industry is greatly depressed, and many of the trade are out of employment, and praying for additional protective duties.

Also, the petition of 326 glass-workers in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, setting forth that, owing to foreign competition, their industry is greatly depressed, and many of the trade are out of employment, and praying for additional protective duties.

Also, the petition of 64 citizens of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, praying for such increase of protective duties as will secure manufacturers and workmen generally in the country.

Also, the petition of 61 workers in Fulton machine works and Enterprise foundry, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, praying for additional protective duties.

Also, the petition of William Adams and 174 others, workingmen of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, setting forth that owing to foreign competition, their industry is greatly depressed, and many of the trade are out of employment, and praying for additional protective duties.

Also, the petition of 81 workers in iron and steel and brass at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, representing that owing to foreign competition, their industry is greatly depressed, and many of the trade are out of employment, and praying for additional protective duties.

Also, the petition of John Cleland and 42 others, workingmen of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, praying for additional protective duties.

Also, the petition of Christopher Diemer and 67 others, workingmen of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, praying for additional protective duties.

Also, the petition of 32 brushmakers and others, workers in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, setting forth that owing to foreign competition their industry is greatly depressed, and many of the trade are out of employment, and praying for additional protective duties.

Also, the petition of Christopher Diemer and 67 others, workingmen of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, praying for additional protective duties.

Also, the petition of Samuel Tomlinson and 19 others, workers in the Cresson steel works of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, praying for additional protective duties.

Also, the petition of 37 workers in queensware and other factories of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, praying for additional protective duties.

Also, the petition of Thomas L. Christian and others, operatives in Hope cotton mills, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, complaining of depression of industry, and praying for additional protective duties.

Chance for Greatness.

Can there be anything more satisfactory or the chances for mark in this country than the way that Grant and Colfax have risen? Only a few years since they were comparatively unknown—one a typo, the other of the honorable calling by which Simon Pure is designated in the sacred Records. Grant fought himself to the gates of the Temple of Fame swords in hand, and by an admirable display of individualism, gradually, but surely, and with a firm tread, pushed aside all opposition, and finally, by the unanimous voice of the people, was placed in the position he now occupies. COLFAX, by his straightforward, honest, and consistent course, by his unswerving fidelity to principle, and by a natural adroitness, stands now foremost amongst the throng of noble men. Cliffes words and spoke. His logical facts and all-surrounding deductions brought him forward in the ranks of politicians, and when he will receive the second honor the nation has to bestow. The men have made themselves. They owe their positions to their own ambition, to zeal and indomitable courage. The youths of the country should carefully study the means by which these men have gained the confidence of their countrymen, and learn therefrom the practice of the virtues that have won for the nominees of the Chicago Convention great.

The New Secretary of War

The Richmond papers speak warmly and respectfully that Gen. SCHOFIELD is about to leave the State. The *Whig* says:

The *Enquirer* says there can be no two opinions among those who know him, as to SCHOFIELD'S ability, and it finds fault with this only for acting in Congressional reconstruction. It concedes, however, that he has done this in the most offensive manner possible.

The Fenian Fuss.

The Canadians have taken Fenian measles badly. All along the coast preparations are made to repel attacks from "the boys in green," and if said boys intend making demonstrations of a warlike character, they must be very cautious or they will fall into a snare. The presence of a regiment of Fenians would scare the new Dominion badly. The sight of the men who are now proceeding from frightening unarmed people and having their numbers and powers magnified by cattle disposition. The Fenian plans hold outside this city on Tuesday was a great success, and the daughters of Erin felt proud of their soldier boys—so much so that Miss, an officer in high command, who had to go the farm through military evolutions, retired saying, "So sad, but the gals can call the boys to attention and open right quicker than I can." To the ladies belong the victory.

Affairs in Abyssinia.

Since the sacking of Magdala, and the march onward by the British, the Abyssinians appear to have had what the boys in time would call "a pay out time." King Theodorus no more, two claimants for the vacant throne appeared, and forthwith the two factions, like the Montagues and Capulets, came to blows. They met, they fought. One chief, more popular than the other, appears to have had an easy victory, for the troops of the unpopular chief had, at the approach of their brethren with pioneers, and finished up the business by cutting off the head of their former master. The Egyptians, it is said, will take possession of the country, which, by the way, is not a desirable part of the world to play any kind of game in, and all Egyptians are perfectly welcome to it.

The proposition of Mr. JOHNSON to postpone the going into effect of the fifty per cent. clause in the bankrupt law for another year, which it was supposed would be generally approved, is meeting unexpected opposition. Petitions have been presented to Congress against the change that is suggested in the present law. In fact, the fifty per cent. clause, declaring that no bankrupt shall be entitled to a final discharge unless his assets produce fifty per cent. of the claims against him, went into operation on the first instant. But Congress can pass a law retrospective in its nature. It is likely, we think, it will do so, notwithstanding the opposition. If it is feared that the extension will operate on contracts made after the 1st, and before June 1, 1868, a compromise might be made, so as to confine its operations to cases of debts owing before the present year.

The St. Louis *Democrat* is not disposed to compliment CARNEGIE on the uprightness and purity of its politics. Referring to the expressions of regret that KING was chosen Senator instead of CAMERON, and the belief that he was elected because CAMERON would not resort to bribery as KING did, it says:

It is represented that in Wall street great interest is manifested in buying bonds. The crowds in and about the doors of the Government bankers, breaking their necks almost, beat anything of the kind witnessed even in that street of excitements, fevers and panics. Everybody that can scrape up a few thousand dollars is running down to Jay Cooke's and the other "depositaries." In the judgment of some of the longest heads on 'Change, bottom does not appear to be reached yet. Many of the smaller investors are women.

It is denied, on the authority of Mr. SEWARD it is said, that he is for CHASE. So much of the reported Albany conference is said to be bogus. Seymour is too old a politician to commit himself to a movement that would virtually disband the Democratic party.

The St. Louis *Democrat* repudiates the idea that MCCULLOUGH is doubtful. It says: "COOLBAUGH for eleven votes for GRANT, COLFAX and Equal Rights, with twenty thousand majority to back them."

What a comfortable condition—according to high financial authority—New York must be in. "The supply of capital is greater than the demand. No money is required for new enterprises, and borrowers and lenders continue their search in opposite directions without coming together. Business is at a standstill, and failures follow the rates that can be obtained from government investments, and there is a steady increase in the prices of bonds."

NEW BOOKS.

Life Letters, and Posthumous Works of Fredrika Bremer: translated from the Swedish by Fredr. Milow. New York, Hurd & Houghton, for sale by J. W. Pittock. Fredrika Bremer is with many a favorite authoress, and those wishing to make themselves acquainted with the choicest passages of her life should procure this work, which is edited by the sister of Fredrika. The volume also contains some beautiful poetry, translated by Emily Nonnen. A poem marked M. E. W. entitled "Summer Evenings" is remarkably beautiful:

Exploration of the Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia, by Sir S. W. Baker. Hartford: Published by C. B. Cone & Co. This valuable book is dedicated to His Royal Highness, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, who is not worthy of such a splendid tribute. The following paragraph from the preface opens up the great question concerning the Nile: "It would at first sight appear that the discovery of the lake source of the Nile had completely solved the mystery of ages, and that the fertility of Egypt depended upon the rainfall of the equatorial, concentrated in the lakes Victoria and Albert, but the explorations of the Nile tributaries of Abyssinia divides the Nile system into two proportions, and unravels the entire mystery of the river, by assigning to each its due share in administering to the prosperity of Egypt." The book is richly illustrated, and bound in an impressed form, just at the time the English people were a little excited by the Abyssinian expedition, which gives to it greater interest than it would otherwise possess. Those of our readers who have followed Speke and Grant in their discovery of the sources of the great river, will find the work we are noticing a valuable addition to their knowledge of old Father Nile.

Old Mortality. By Sir Walter Scott. New York: Appleton & Co. This is one of Appleton & Co.'s twenty-five cent edition of the famous Waverly novels, and in appearance fully sustains the character of the house.

John Halifax and His Times. A historical novel. By Max King. Appleton & Co., New York. All that entertains John Milton is valuable. The scholar, poet, statesman, Latin secretary to iron willed Cromwell, and the declarer of religious liberty for all time, who lived and acted in that age of history when principles had to be contained with courage, forms good coupe for the novelist. In a pleasing form, with grace and beauty, are presented some of the leading scenes in the lives of Milton, Cromwell and other worthies. The historical novel, which has truth for its guide, is beautifully illustrated.

Polly in Print. Fanny Fern. New York. G. W. Carleton & Co. This is a reproduction, in book form, of some of Fanny Fern's choice papers. And really Fanny knows how to put Bonner, just as well as Bonner knew how to praise Fanny. The dedication is a rarity. To my friend Robert Bonner, Editor of the New York *Ledger*. For fourteen years the keen eye of Fanny has been upon the Bonner row; road at 2:40 pace, without a crap of the harness or hitch of the wheels. Plenty of oats, and a skillful rein, the secret." If that is not a folly that wants hitting, Fanny, then we have lost command of the team.

Mademoiselle Cinderella. George Sand. New York. G. W. Carleton & Co. This is a translation from the French, and will suit readers who like French stories.

Young Americans Abroad. By Oliver Optic, for sale by J. W. Pittock, Pittsburgh.—This is the fourth of the "Young America Abroad" series, and is full of incidents on the deck of a hard-way ship and her consort in the waters of Holland and Belgium. Young people will find these books valuable and interesting.

Barnacles Inn. By A. E. Brachvogel, translated from the German by Therese J. Hafford. Appleton & Co., New York: for sale by Davis, Clarke & Co.—This is also an historical novel, and is taken from French life in the latter part of the last and earlier part of the present century.

History of the Navy During the Rebellion, vol. 1 and vol. 2, by Charles Boynton, D. D., Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by Davis, Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh. These are valuable and beautiful books, splendidly illustrated and presenting a history of the navy during the rebellion. The author with justice says: "Let Europeans compare the operations of England and France at Sebastopol with the results of the first year of our war, let them remember that these nations had the two great navies of the world at their command from the very first, and we had almost literally nothing, and they will be ready, now that the profusion of the spoils are collected to admit that this first year's work is one of the marvels of the war." The general work of Boynton is full in all its branches, and seamen may with perfect safety make it a text book.

American Fellows of the W. Scott's Dictionary of the Bible. For sale by Davis, Clarke & Co. Part 3, deals with the letter H, and almost at random, we take a word commencing with that letter and pitch upon "Hebron," for the moral: A city of Judah situated among the mountains, twenty Roman miles south of Jerusalem, and the same distance north of Beersheba. Hebron is one of the most ancient cities in the world still existing, and in this respect it is the rival of Damascus. It was built, says a sacred writer, "seven years before Zoan in Egypt." But when was Zoan built? It is well we can prove the high antiquity of Hebron independently of Egypt's mystic annals. It was a well known town when Abraham entered Canaan 3,700 years ago. Its original name was Kiriath Arba." Then follows sufficient about Hebron to set up any moderate person with Hebraic knowledge, enough to run a lecture on that ancient place, and an illustration of the city accompanies the article. The Dictionary of the Bible is truly a valuable book.

Prussia and the United States.

The Parisian *Presse* has something to say about Prussia and the United States. Its feelings have been unpleasantly excited about certain things which Count BISMARCK is reported to have recently said in one of the committees of the North German Parliament, and it asks:

Are the United States the naval arsenal and shipyard of the Prussian Government? Were consulted in asking this question provided the report of Count BISMARCK recently said at a meeting of the Budget Committee of the North German Parliament is correct. He is stated to have intimated that he had, in connection with the wishes of the French Government, an iron-clad man-of-war built at Nantes, that that ship was of no account; that Prussia would never again buy French ships; that this should be known; that Prussia was in want of matter of great importance, as the United States had always men-of-war which they would be glad to sell, on condition that the purchase be accompanied with some remarks designed to show that Prussia and the United States are on wonderfully intimate terms. The United States no doubt will be exceedingly proud of the role assigned to them by Count BISMARCK, to supply his country with old ships if he cannot get them elsewhere.

The writer of a sketch of Thurlow Weed in the Chicago *Tribune* says: Weed, now in his seventy-first year, shows some signs of age but is energetic, active and industrious as ever. He devotes only two or three hours a day to his paper, having purchased an interest in it more for the purpose of having a vehicle of expression with any view of office than for profit. His true throne is at Room No. 11, in the Astor House, where he holds a perpetual levee, and where, on an average, fully one hundred persons call to see him. He is a great man's oracle. The ins are to be found there no less than the outs, and every grade of public officer, from the United States Senator to deputy sheriff, and from the Governor to the Mayor, are constantly seeking interviews between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock. Thurlow Weed does not look at all like the man one would fancy to be the object of such a person of presence and high-bred air, he is a tall, thin, stooping man, carelessly dressed, with shambling gait, hurrying about as if he had a note to pay in fifteen minutes. He is extremely kind hearted and charitable in every way, never rude or inconsiderate, making friends of all who are near him, and doing hundreds of good deeds for which no one knows and he makes no boast. His ambition is power; but he seems to use his power mainly for others. His intimates are greatly attached to him, and say he is a much abused and thoroughly upright man—personal and crafty in politics, but honorable and courageous wherever his word is given, or his faith is plighted.

TEXAS was a notable religious procession in the streets of New York Monday, the occasion being the inauguration of the thirteenth annual convention of the German Central Catholic Union. The turnout included a troop of cavalry, the companies, officers and delegates of the Union, clergy of New York and other places, religious societies of New York and vicinity, and representatives of the German press. The procession was a long one, and the streets through which the procession passed were decorated with flags and appropriate devices. After the parade mass was celebrated in the church of the Holy Redeemer.

PERSONAL.

—A biography of Hon. Schuyler Colfax is soon to appear, written by Rev. O. G. Moore, now of Denver, Colorado. He was for twelve years the fellow-townsman of Mr. Colfax, at South Bend, Indiana, and pastor of his church there. He began this biography two or three years ago, and has had all the facts and ephemeral publications so common in election years.

—Horace Greeley wrote the following characteristic letter to the Universal Peace Society: "I believe in peace, and mean to do my best to secure it. My impression, however, is that disarming the good and turning them over to the rascals is not the best way to do it. I am sure it is. I apprehend that some of the chronic enemies of peace will have to be disarmed, possibly killed, before we can have universal and lasting peace."

—The Boston *Daily Advertiser* has the following: "The great grandfather of ex-President Fillmore was John Fillmore, of Ipswich. He was a brave man, and one of some note. Having been captured by a pirate, he rose with his fellow captives, rose on the crew, disarmed the crew, six in number, and brought the vessel into Boston harbor. All the pirates were executed. This was in 1726."

—Mrs. Charles, author of the "Schonberg-Cotta" series, is still young, a native of Devonshire, the daughter of a clergyman, and her husband is a London merchant, who shares her tastes and furnishes her ample means for their gratification.

—A story is told of the late Lord Brougham and his mother. The old lady's servant invariably, when accused of breaking anything, replied: "Please, ma'm, it was cracklt before." And one day when Lord Brougham, then a child, and his mother shouted, "Oh, boy, is your head cracked?" "No, ma, mother," said the young genius. "It was cracklt before."

—Hoiters, the American champion skater, has successfully performed in the principal cities of Hungary. At Pesth last less than five days, and at Vienna he was honored by the Emperor, who, with his family, attended one day when Hoiters, his wife and his mother attended. "Oh, boy, is your head cracked?" "No, ma, mother," said the young genius. "It was cracklt before."

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OHIO NEWS.

It is said more potatoes are being planted in the Muskingum Valley than was ever before known by the oldest inhabitant.

The Painesville *Telegraph* says: One of the oldest fruit men in Lake county says there has not been so flattering a prospect for an abundance of all kinds of fruit in the neighborhood for twenty years.

A Miss Josephine C. Fresh, aged sixteen, has just obtained a verdict of $2,500 in the Muskingum county court, against John P. Krigbaum, aged thirty-five for breaking his promise to marry her considerably over a year ago—when of course the young lady had attained the age of sixteen—and she was over 21 years. There were thirty-two witnesses in the case.

The Ohio Reform Farm School has now two hundred and ninety inmates. During April, twenty-six were received and twelve discharged. The institution is in a flourishing condition, and accomplishing much good. The farm, orchard, gardens, strawberry plantations and vineyards are very promising.

The Van Wert *Bulletin* says that Mrs. Mary Engle, of Willshire, in that county, is one hundred and six years old. She has good health and travels around the village with apparent ease. Mrs. Engle was born in Canada, has been twice married, but has survived all her relatives. She is supported by the charity of the citizens of Willshire.

Mrs. Brennan, wife of Thomas Brennan, near Taylorstown, in Franklin county, went out early Friday morning to milk the cows, as usual. Her prolonged absence having alarmed the family, search was made, and she was found a short distance from the house, dead. She had filled her two buckets with milk and was on her way back to the house, when she was struck by lightning, and probably instantly killed.

The Painesville *Telegraph* says: A few days since, we visited the Mormon Temple, in Kirtland, which we found to be in a much better state of preservation than we had anticipated. This huge and once elegant structure, so famous in the history of Mormonism, is now the property of a wealthy Mormon residing in Chicago, having, as we learn, been sold with the land on which it stands, at sheriff's sale, for the nominal price of $150. Some $1,500 has been expended in repairs; so that the building, although despoiled of its original elegance, is in a tolerably good state of preservation, and may be made to endure, a monument of misfaken zeal of its founders, for many years to come. The houses once owned and occupied by Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon respectively, are still standing in the neighborhood, as are also some other buildings, whose association are more or less memorable. But few of the faithful, however, remain, the most prominent being the venerable Martin Harris.

FROM UNIONTOWN, PA.

Historical—Braddock's Death and Grave—Republican Convention, &c.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.
UNIONTOWN, PA., June 3, 1868.

This place was laid out in 1747 by Jacob Beeson, and went under the name of Beesontown for many years, and at a later day assumed the name of Uniontown from the fact that consolidation of an addition took place.

In early days this point was of commercial and historical importance. The entire trade of the west and east passed over this route, and string after string of merchants passed along with their droves of pack-horses loaded with Spanish dollars to the eastern markets, and returned in a short time with merchandize. The entire amount carried in one year then could now be freighted upon one train of the Connellsville Railroad. That this is the direct route between the east and west no one acquainted with the geography of the country will doubt, and the day is rapidly approaching when the enterprising Connellsville Railroad Company will open up a direct line.

The Big Meadows lie about ten miles east of this place, on the national pike. The battle, it will be recollected, was fought in July, 1754, and in 1755 Braddock occupied this place. The selection of this ground was one of frontier cunning, and was a glade of about one hundred acres, in the center of which entrenchments were thrown out, so as to prevent the approach of the Indians, who were in the habit of approaching by trees, and were thus completely foiled.

In 1805, whilst a party of workmen were engaged repairing the old road, Tom Fossett, one of Beadnick's soldiers, and a Virginian, visited the workmen and cautioned them against digging down too rapidly, saying "that they might strike Beadnick's bones." So minutely did he describe the spot that they found the remains of this unfortunate general of red tape within a few inches of the spot he described. Tom Fossett also asserted then and there that he had shot Braddock in the back. Fossett's brother had with others taken to the trees to fight the Indians in their own peculiar warfare, and Braddock observing it ordered him to stand out and fight like a man, at the same moment striking him with his sword. This enraged Tom, who held that if the war was to be carried on in this manner, Braddock would have to be put out of the way, and he accordingly shot him. Braddock was taken from the field of battle, and died on the night of the 13th inst. and was at Braddock's Run. The bank of this stream was so steep that it had to be dug down, and right in the cut they filled Braddock's grave. The English General, driving the wagons over his resting place so as to perfectly conceal it. The workmen in 1805 exhumed the decayed remains of Braddock, and buttoned them a short distance from this spot. A few years ago Lord Napier attended to Hon. A. Stewart that the British Government intended erecting a monument to the spot, but it has never been undertaken. Tom Fossett lived to be one hundred and four years of age.

An unpublished scrap of history is that Washington took out a land warrant of this spot, but it has never been surveyed

The Daily Commercial

SCRIVENER COLEAL.

Remarkable Career of a Self-made Man.

Schuyler Colfax, the Republican nominee for Vice President, was born at a house in North Moore street, now West Broadway, in the city of New York, March 23, 1823. His mother, as we learn from an article in the June number of *Putnam's Monthly*, is but sixteen years his senior. He received a good common school education, was bred a printer and settled in Indiana in 1841. He soon became foreman and assistant editor of the village paper of South Bend. It was then a very small sheet, such as every Western settlement owns, as a sort of type in a job printing business, as soon as it has got its school house, grocery, hotel, and blacksmith-shop, and begins to think about having a meeting-house. The "type" out West frequently gets the start of the preacher, though the race is close. Those who new Colfax then "in the case" describe him as a light, spiraling, fawn-haired, boyish-looking youth, rather taller in the Yankee than the English sense—with a delicacy of temperament which suggested a doubt whether he had the stamina to live to manhood without the fanning and coaxing that in his mature years he would be the Speaker of the House, and his election citizens of the country for President. The news often came to South Bend by stage from Detroit, or up to the St. Joe River from the Lake. There was but little of it, and things in Washington became the editor and publisher of the *South Bend Register* as soon as he became of age, either good contemporary evidences were required to establish his claim to leadership and supporting. In 1836 he was a delegate to and Secretary of the Whig National Convention. In 1840 he was a member of the Indiana Constitutional Convention. In 1842 he was again Secretary of the Whig National Convention. He was elected to the Thirty-fourth Congress, and has been reelected to every subsequent Congress. He was elected Speaker of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth. He was urged not to decline to accept a seat in the United States Senate, preferring his presiding chair in the House. He open, pleasant face, has become familiar to large audiences throughout the country, where he listened to his addresses upon political topics, upon the life of President Lincoln—by whom he was warmly loved—upon his tour across the continent to the Pacific Ocean, and upon matters connected with the work of the Sanitary and Christian Commission.

He is pure in his personal and moral habits, has a broad, catholic spirit, and is generally esteemed by all who every good work of reform, whether political, moral, intellectual, or religious, and has the warm and enthusiastic confidence of Christian men and women of all denominations throughout the country. He attends, and we believe is a member of the Reformed Dutch Church, and has a charming Christian wife. Without being educated as a scholar, industrious reading has given him much of what is valuable in scholarship unalloyed by its pedantries. In conversation, or in speaking, without being a lawyer, a practical familiarity with business has taught him all that is most valuable in law, freed from the circumvolution and inapplicable dogmas and technicalities which make like an incubus on many of those minds which are bred by the battle of the legal profession to look for precedents which show what the law has been, rather than to broad principles which settle what the law ought to be. Yet Mr. Colfax has frequently shown the happiest legislative tact in procuring the grave wisdom and experience of parliamentary practice. As a presiding officer, he is the most popular the House has had since Henry Clay. His marvelous quickness of thought, and his familiarity with the rules and practice of deliberative assemblies have so held the reins of the House of Representatives, even in its boisterousness and turbulence, that it will be with the exception of the Speaker of the British House of Commons, or a few in Congress, it is the most uproarious body in the world, with as much ease and grace as Mr. Speaker Lenthall sat in the chair of Oliver in Cromwell Park, or as Goldsmith would thread the keys of a piano, in a frenzy moment of facility, or as Mr. Colfax, in our opinion, Mr. Colfax is no argumentative, no sarcastic, no clear statement and sound judgment are unavailing. He rides no erratic hobbies. He demands but few days in the average session of intelligent men cannot be made to assent to as a clear statement of his position. He is eminently representative. A glance at his broad, well-balanced, open forehead, indicates that his leading faculty is the sum of all the faculties—judgment, and that what he believes the majority of the people either believe or can be made to believe. He is not the man to be further ahead of the age. Mr. Colfax finds sufficient occupation and usefulness in adapting himself to times and things as they are, without casting his fortune with persistent and unavailing efforts to make them what they are not. He is a man of very many friends, and is very likely to organize a "solid" delegation. He has no eccentricities, but great tact. He is entirely free from the taint of personal corruption

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

STATE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Second Day—Reports of Committees—Officers for the Ensuing Year—Resolutions of Respect to the Memory of the Rev. Dr. Bowman.

SOUTHERN CHIVALRY.

Tournament at Union Park.

"And the Colored Troops Fought Bravely."

Real Estate Sales.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

(Successors to S. JONES & Co.,)

Cor. Fourth and Wood Sts.,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

7-30'S CONVERTED

INTO THE

New 5-20 Coupon Bond

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TO HOLDERS OF

SEVEN-THIRTIES.

WE ARE NOW PAYING THE INTEREST ON 7-30's TO JULY 1st, 1868,

AND GIVING IN EXCHANGE

5-20 Bonds of 1867.

BEARING INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 14 WALL STREET,

NEW YORK.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES of all kinds bought and sold at market rates.

INTEREST allowed on deposits of GOLD or CURRENCY subject to check at sight.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Sterling Exchange, Bonds, Stocks and Gold on commission.

We are constantly represented in the Board of Stock Brokers, and in the Gold Exchange by one of our firm. P. O. Box 6,403.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 3.

There is no new feature in the money market to-day. Money in the East grows cheaper day by day. The larger loans on call to Government stock houses are now made at three per cent. per annum, and the offerings are ample at that figure. Large depositors are using their balances in purchases of Government bonds for investment and not for speculation. Little or no commercial paper is offering; such as comes on the street is readily taken at rates from 5½ @6 per cent. per annum.

Our own local market is unchanged. Business is inactive, and there is little inquiry for money. The banks generally take all prime commercial paper offering.

—A circular petition signed by the directors of the principal New York banks is to be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, calling attention to the serious inconvenience attending the present mode of redeeming the compound interest notes.

The circular says that the banks represent large numbers of the holders of these securities. Their constituents are unaccustomed to department business, and desire the banks to act for them. It is important that the avails of these notes be placed to the credit of the banks with as little risk and delay as possible.

Customers are remitting to the banks instead of to the Treasury—being ignorant of the new mode of redemption. When they attempt to deal directly with the Department themselves they experience obstacles and delays of various kinds. The banks, therefore, most respectfully request the Treasurer to instruct the deputy Treasurer in that city to assume the redemption of notes, as heretofore.

—Gold was steady to-day at 140. The Gold Room is free from speculative excitement, though the general appearance of the market is firm, and the cash gold not over abundant. Balances are carried over free of interest or at nominal rates of interest on the currency advanced upon the gold.

The New York railway share market was active and prices higher. Holders are not pressing the market, knowing that, under the present glut of money, a substantial advance is secure during the summer months. There has been a break in Fort Wayne to 113. Northwest advanced to 83½, and very little offering. The following comparative statement, furnished by J. W. Kennedy, Broker, 80 Fourth street, shows the range of prices for the past week at the New York Stock Boards:

	June 3.	May 30.	May 29.	May 27.
U. S. 7-30 Notes				
U. S. 6's, 1881				
U. S. 5-20's, 1865				
U. S. 5-20's, 1867				
U. S. 5-20's, 1868				
U. S. 10-40's				
U. S. Ten-forties				
Virginia 6's				
Missouri 6's				
Tennessee 6's				
Canton Co.				
Cumberland				
New York Central				
Erie				
Hudson River				
Reading				
Michigan Southern				
Michigan Central				
Illinois Central				
Cleveland & Pittsburgh				
Chicago & Rock Island				
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne				
Chicago & Northwestern				
Chicago & Northwestern pref.				
Ohio & Mississippi				
Toledo & Wabash				
Quicksilver				
Mariposa				
Mariposa preferred				
Pacific Mail				
Western Union Tel. Co.				
Adams Express				
United States				
Merchants' Union				
Wells, Fargo & Co.				

—For express stocks the quotations compare as follows:

	June 3.	May 30.	May 29.	May 27.
Adams				
American				
United States				
Merchants' Union				
Wells, Fargo & Co.				

There is still a most active demand and a strong market for Governments. The preference is given by investing parties to the 6s of 1867, which, in addition to their greater cheapness, are the longest to run; but for all issues there is a good inquiry. It seems impossible to meet the inquiry will anything like an adequate supply. The purchases are made by outside parties, who buy largely, and by dealers for foreign account. The regular dealers find their stock exhausted, and are unable to repurchase, except at higher rates than they receive. The transactions have been very heavy, and the demand at the close seems fully as strong a during the day.

—James T. Brady & Co., Brokers, corner of Fourth and Wood streets, furnish the annexed comparative range of prices for government securities:

	June 3.	2.	1.	30.	29.	27.
U. S. 6s, 1881						
U. S. 5-20's, 1865						
U. S. 5-20's, 1867						
U. S. 5-20's, 1868						
U. S. 10-40's						
U. S. Ten-forties						

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Even.
6's, 81			
6's, 81, reg.			
5-20's, 65			
5-20's, 65, reg.			
5-20's, 67			
5-20's, 67, reg.			
5-20's, 68			
5-20's, 68, reg.			
10-40's			
10-40's, reg.			
7-30's, 1st series			
7-30's, 2d series			
7-30's, 3d series			

—An injunction granted by Chief Justice Dillon was served on the President and Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company this afternoon, restraining the transfer of any stock upon the books of the company until the 49,000 shares sold by Tracy & Downs, to extend the road to Council Bluffs, should be placed on the same footing with the old stock, and also restraining the Board of Directors from holding an election in Chicago or from recognizing any other Board of Directors as officers of said corporation until after the annual election in June, 1869.

Attention of our readers is directed to the card of Messrs. Adams, Kimball & Moore, bankers and brokers, No. 14 Wall street, New York.

LUMBER.

CHICAGO,

The Times of Tuesday says the receipts and shipments of lumber, shingles, lath, etc., for the past week and since January 1, 1868, were:

RECEIPTS.

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.
Lumber, feet	2,340,000	208,715,000
Shingles, No	310,000	146,700,000
Lath, pcs	3,743,000	90,000,000

SHIPMENTS.

Lumber, feet	1,700,000	155,370,000
Shingles, No	1,200,000	127,967,000
Lath, pcs	1,675,000	84,300,000

Lumber—Notwithstanding receipts were unusually large, under an active demand, both for the interior and on local account, the market during the week has been very firm, and prices have ruled full one and one-half per cent. higher for common and for coarse culled to fair culled cargoes. The sales of the week amount to some 2,000,000 feet, and the market closes very active and firm, with a good demand for the week ensuing. The demand for the interior is very active, and the offerings are light, and the competition that exists between the yards is quite sharp. The following are the prices current:

Dressed flooring, No. 1	$40 00@42 00
Dressed flooring, No. 2	36 00@38 00
Dressed flooring, No. 3	30 00@32 00
Dressed siding, No. 1	28 00
Dressed siding, No. 2	25 00
Dressed siding, No. 3	20 00@22 00
Rough common flooring, No. 1	40 00@42 00
Rough common flooring, No. 2	36 00@38 00
Rough common flooring, No. 3	32 00@34 00
Rough common siding, No. 1	28 00@30 00
Rough common siding, No. 2	25 00
Rough common siding, No. 3	20 00@22 00
Rough common weather-boarding, No. 1	30 00@32 00
Rough common weather-boarding, No. 2	28 00@30 00
Rough common weather-boarding, No. 3	25 00@26 00
Shingles, pine and cypress, M	6 00@6 50
Shingles, cedar, M	5 00@5 50
Lath, M	4 25
Posts, cedar, $ 100 feet	8 00@10 00

COAL.

CINCINNATI.

The Commercial of Tuesday says the general stage of water in the river will probably bring us a large fleet of coal boats during the week, and the market is tending to plenty, and probably may reduce the present rates. However, we have no change to note at the close, and continue the quote in sacks at 10@12c, and in dozen at 8c for Olive street and 10@12c for Youghiogheny.

ACCUMULATIONS.

The Courier quotes best Pittsburgh afloat in barges at 12c, and holders are asking 13c, including boats. Retail sales continue at 20 @ bush or $5 @ 25 bush delivered. Youghiogheny coal in boats at 12c; retail sales at 15@16c.

Public Amusements.

LAURA'S MUSEUM.—There was another large and fashionable audience at the Opera House last evening, to witness the admirable performances of Laura's Museum. Captain Woodward, with his troupe of well-trained animals, is the leading feature of the entertainment, and his performances are very interesting. The dog Bruno is a wonderful animal, and the manner in which he performs his part is truly astonishing. The monkey, Jocko, is also very amusing, and the manner in which he performs his part is very interesting